

2nd edition

Got it!

S
Starter

Student Book
& Workbook

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Subject pronouns

| Singular | Plural |
|----------|--------|
| I | we |
| you | you |
| he | they |
| she | |
| it | |

- We always write **I** with a capital letter.
I'm Olivia and I'm from Canada.
- We use **you** for the second person singular and plural.
You are a new student.
You are new students.
- We use **he** for boys or men.
Mr. Grant is American. **He's** the English teacher.
He = Mr. Grant
- We use **she** for girls or women.
Claire is Australian. **She's** my friend.
She = Claire
- We use **it** for animals or things.
It's a snake! It's a pen.
- With pets we can use **he** or **she**.
He's my dog, Sammy. **She's** my cat, Saba.
- We use **they** for all plural forms.
They're books.
They're girls.
They're students.
They're big dogs.

Watch out!

In English, you can't omit subject pronouns.
Mr. Barnes is from Canada. **He's** the Principal.
NOT Mr. Barnes is from Canada. ~~Is~~ the Principal.

be: Simple present

Affirmative

| Full forms | Short forms |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| I am Lucia. | I'm Lucia. |
| You are Jacob. | You're Jacob. |
| He is a teacher. | He's a teacher. |
| She is American. | She's American. |
| It is a nice name. | It's a nice name. |
| We are late. | We're late. |
| You are late. | You're late. |
| They are friends. | They're friends. |

- We use short forms when we speak and when we write informal messages and e-mails to friends. We usually use full forms when we write formal messages or e-mails.
Informal:
Hi,
My name's Joe. I'm 14 years old. I'm from Toronto, Canada.
Formal:
Dear Mr. Freeman,
My name is Joe Green. I am 14 years old. I am from Toronto, Canada.
- We use singular short forms with singular pronouns (**I, you, he, she, and it**).
I'm Jacob. **He's** American. **You're** Chinese.
- We only use plural short forms with plural pronouns (**we, you, and they**).
They're Brazilian.
- We usually use full forms with names.
Tim and Sue are British.
NOT Tim and Sue're British.

Watch out!

We use the verb **be** to talk about age.
I **am** 12. He **is** 14.
NOT I have 12. He has 14.

Possessive adjectives

| Singular | Plural |
|----------|--------|
| my | our |
| your | your |
| his | their |
| her | |
| its | |

- Possessive adjectives don't change for singular, plural, or gender.
my pen my pens my friend my friends
my dog my dogs my dad my mom
- We use **his** to show that a person or (something) belongs to a boy or a man.
His name's Dan. His mom is Sara.
His computer is from Japan.
- We use **her** to show that a person or (something) belongs to a girl or a woman.
Her name's Jen. Her dad is Mike.
Her school is in San Francisco.

- We use **its** with animals or things.
That's my horse. **Its** name's Billy.
- We can use **his** / **her** for pets.
My dog is black. **His** name's Shadow.
- We use **your** with singular and plural nouns.
Hello, Mark. I'm **your** new teacher.
Hello, Mrs. Foster. We're **your** new students.

The indefinite article: a / an

- We use **a** before words that begin with a consonant sound, for example, **c, s, t**, etc.
a classroom a school a teacher
- We use **an** before words that begin with a vowel sound **a, e, i, o, u**.
an eraser an exercise an American girl

Watch out!

When **u** is pronounced /ju/ at the beginning of a word we use **a** not **an**.
a university a unit
When **h** is silent at the beginning of a word we use **an** not **a**.
an hour

Student Book p.15

Word list

Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study notes (or translation) for each word.

Countries

Australia _____
Brazil _____
Canada _____
Chile _____
China _____
Japan _____
Mexico _____
Portugal _____
Russia _____
South Africa _____
South Korea _____
Spain _____
the United Kingdom _____
(U.K.) _____
the United States _____
(U.S.) _____

Nationalities

American _____
Australian _____
Brazilian _____
British _____
Canadian _____
Chilean _____
Chinese _____
Japanese _____
Korean _____
Mexican _____
Portuguese _____
Russian _____
South African _____
Spanish _____

Check it out!

Come on! _____
Cool! _____
See you later. _____
Sorry. _____
Learn it, use it!
Good morning / afternoon / evening. _____
Hello / Hi _____
How are you? _____
I'm fine. _____
And you? _____
I'm very well, thanks. _____
Goodbye. _____
Bye bye / Bye. _____
See you on Monday / Tuesday. _____
Have a nice day. _____

Student Book pp.12, 10, 14

1 Exercises

Vocabulary

Countries and nationalities

1 Complete the countries. Then write the nationalities.

- 1 B _ e _ z _ i _ l _ Mexican
 2 R _ _ _ s _ a _
 3 _ h _ n _
 4 C _ l _ _
 5 S _ u _ h K _ r _ _
 6 J _ _ a _
 7 C _ _ a _ a _
 8 _ u _ t _ r _ l _ _
 9 the U _ _ l _ e _ _
 S _ a _ e _ s _
 10 the _ n _ t _ d _
 K _ _ g _ _ m _

Grammar

Subject pronouns

2 Complete the chart with subject pronouns.

| Singular | Plural |
|------------|--------|
| I | ? |
| <u>you</u> | you |
| he | |
| ? | ? |
| it | |

3 Match the people and things (1-6) with the subject pronouns (a-f).

- 1 Lucas
 2 the book
 3 Maria and I
 4 you and your dad
 5 the pens
 6 my mom
- a we
 b they
 c he
 d she
 e you
 f it

4 Choose the correct words.

- Katy is my mom. She / He is a teacher.
 1 My name's Eli. It / He is a Japanese name.
 2 Brad and Monica are from Los Angeles.
 They / We are American.
 3 Jason is from London. He / She is British.
 4 Carla and I are friends. We / They are in Class 7C.
 5 I'm from Lisbon. It / She is the capital of Portugal.
 6 Come on Daniell You / They are late!

be: Simple present

Affirmative

5 Complete the sentences with am, is, or are.

- Ben is Australian.
 1 Mateo and Lola _____ from Mexico City.
 2 The snake _____ red and white.
 3 I _____ Australian.
 4 Mrs. White _____ a good teacher.
 5 The students _____ in 8th grade.
 6 You _____ late!
 7 You and Patrick _____ in Class 7B.
 8 My dad _____ Korean, but I _____ American.

6 Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses and the short form of the verb be.

- Jack's a good soccer player. (Jack)
 1 _____ 12 years old. (I)
 2 _____ brown and white. (my dog)
 3 _____ late for school. (we)
 4 _____ a teacher. (my mom)
 5 _____ my favorite day. (Saturday)
 6 _____ my friends. (They)
 7 _____ a teacher. (my dad)
 8 _____ a good student! (you)

7 Complete the e-mail with the words in the box.

he's I'm I'm I'm It's She's
 They're They're We're

Sat. Friday July 27, 11:33

Hi,
 My name's Kim. I'm 13 years old and I'm from Sydney in Australia.
 I'm _____ Australian, but my mom and dad are from Hong Kong.
 Chinese. I'm a student at Redbrooke Middle School. I'm _____ a very big school. My favorite teacher's Mr. Lennon.
 I'm _____ my Spanish teacher. My friend Toby is at my school, but _____ in a different class. I'm _____ fans of Chelsea soccer club. My favorite players are David Luiz and Ramires.
 I'm _____ from Brazil!



Possessive adjectives

8 Complete the chart with possessive adjectives.

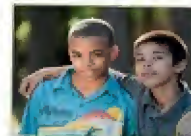
| Subject pronouns | Possessive pronouns |
|------------------|---------------------|
| I | <u>my</u> |
| you | ? |
| he | ? |
| she | ? |
| it | ? |
| we | ? |
| you | ? |
| they | ? |

9 Choose the correct words.

- I'm Canadian, but my / his dad's from Japan.
 1 Carol, here's your / their pen.
 2 We're from Toronto. Our / Its address is 6 Green Street.
 3 New York is famous for its / their stores.
 4 He's Korean. His / Its name's Chinmae.
 5 She's a new student. Her / His name's Jessica.
 6 Ben! Katel Open your / his books!
 7 Lily and Kim are Brazilian, but his / their mom is Japanese.
 8 I'm 12, but her / my sister's 13.

10 Complete the text with possessive adjectives.

Hi,
My name's Luis. I'm from Rio in Brazil. It's famous for _____ carnival. The boys in the photo are _____ friends. _____ names are Diego and Ivan. We're big music fans and _____ favorite band is Fresno, four Brazilian boys. _____ names are Lucas, Gustavo, Bell, and Mario. _____ new song is awesome!



The indefinite article: a / an

11 Write a or an.

- 1 _____ calculator
 2 _____ number
 3 _____ actor
 4 _____ color
 5 _____ eraser
 6 _____ fan
 7 _____ American girl
 8 _____ English book

Round-up

12 Choose the correct words.

Hi
My / I'm name's Amy. I'm / My 13 years old and I'm _____ Australia / Australian. I'm / My home is in Melbourne. I'm _____ a student at Whitestone High School. Christina and Haley _____ are / is my friends. They're / We're Australian, but _____ they / their parents are from the U.K. Christina is 13 and _____ his / her sister is 14. Christina's in my class at school. We're / They're in 8th grade. Music _____ is / it's my passion. My favorite singer _____ he's / is Jason Derulo. _____ He's / His American. _____ He's / It's cool and _____ he's / his songs are fantastic! My favorite TV shows _____ are / they're The X Factor and Supernatural. They're great!



13 Complete the text with the words in the box.

a are Her Her He's is Its It's She's

Her name's Daisy. _____ 13 years old. She's _____ student at Blackrock Junior High School in Washington, D.C. _____ favorite teacher is Mr. Jackson. _____ her music teacher. Daisy is in a pop band. _____ name is Celtic Faces. Her favorite singers _____ Lady Gaga and Bruno Mars. Her favorite TV show _____ Pretty Little Liars. _____ on MTV.



14 Complete the text.

Hi,
I'm Harry, and Dan _____ my brother. _____ from Vancouver in Canada, but _____ parents are from South Korea. Our passion is music. _____ fans of Conor Maynard. He's _____ big star in Canada. _____ new album is awesome. Our favorite TV show _____ Teen Wolf. _____ on CTV.



1 Communication

Greetings

1 Look at the dialogues on page 14 of the Student Book. Then complete the dialogues.

1
Annie Hi, Justin!
Justin Hello _____, Annie!
Annie _____, Justin?
Justin Not bad, thanks. And _____?
Annie I'm _____.
Justin Bye then! See you _____!
Annie Bye bye. _____ you!

2
Mr. Davies Good afternoon, Ms. Green.
Ms. Green _____, Mr. Davies.
_____ you?
Mr. Davies I'm very _____ thanks.
And you?
Ms. Green _____ fine.
Mr. Davies Goodbye, Ms. Green. Have a nice weekend.
Ms. Green Thanks. _____

2 Complete the chart with the expressions in the box.

Bye bye. Goodbye. Good morning.
Have a nice day. Hi. Hello. How are you?
I'm fine, thanks. See you! See you on Saturday.

| When you meet | When you leave |
|---------------|----------------|
| Good morning. | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

3 Match greetings (1-5) and responses (a-e).

- 1 Good morning.
2 Goodbye.
3 How are you?
4 Hi.
5 Have a good weekend.
- a. Thanks.
b. Hello.
c. Bye bye.
d. Good morning.
e. I'm fine, thanks.

4 Complete the dialogue with the expressions in the box.

Bye, Paula! Have a good weekend.
Hello, Paula! How are you, Jamie? I'm fine.
I'm very well, thanks. See you on Monday.

Paula Hi, Jamie!
Jamie Hello, Paula!
Paula _____
Jamie _____
Paula _____
Jamie _____
Paula Bye bye, Jamie.

5 Reorder the words and write the dialogue.

Mr. Hayes Ms. / afternoon / good / Robin
Good afternoon, Ms. Robin.
Ms. Robin Mr. / good / Hayes / afternoon

you / are / how? / ?
Mr. Hayes very / I'm / thanks / well / you / and / ?
Ms. Robin thanks / fine / I'm / ?
Mr. Hayes goodbye / Robin / Ms. / a nice /
have / weekend / ?
Ms. Robin thanks / goodbye / you / see /
Monday / on / ?

6 Write two dialogues between:

- you and a friend
- your mom / dad and one of your teachers

Skills 1

Reading

1 Read the blog. Then label the photos with the places in the box.

The Bird's Nest stadium The Bell Tower
The Forbidden City



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____

2 Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false sentences.

Charlotte is in Japan.
False. She's in China.

- 1 She's with her mom and dad.
2 She's in the Hutong Hotel.
3 Hutongs are modern streets.
4 Charlotte's favorite hutong is in the Bell Tower area.
5 The Bird's Nest is a popular Chinese restaurant.
6 The Water Cube is in the Olympic Park.

Writing

3 Imagine you are on vacation in a city in your country or in another country. Write a blog post about the city. Include the following information:

- city
- country
- on vacation with
- hotel (name, room)
- favorite place(s)

My Beijing Blog

Hi, I'm Charlotte. I'm on vacation in China with my mom and dad. We're in Beijing, the capital of China. It's a fantastic city, and it's very big. Twenty million people live in Beijing!

Our hotel is in the center of Beijing. Its name is the Xijuan Hotel. It's a very big hotel - I'm in room 2042! The view of the city from my window is amazing.

A famous place in Beijing is The Forbidden City. It's a very big palace - with beautiful red doors and over 950 different buildings! It's about 600 years old. It's amazing!

One of my favorite places in Beijing is the Sichai area. It's an old part of the city with hutongs. Hutongs are small streets with great shops and restaurants. They are very old streets. My favorite hutong is near the Bell Tower area. The hutong is famous for its cafes and traditional shops. It's about 800 years old, and it's very exciting. The Bell Tower is very big - it's 33 meters high.

The Olympic Park is also very interesting. The National Stadium, the Bird's Nest, is fantastic. It's the stadium of the 2008 Olympic Games. It's beautiful at night. The Water Cube is also in the Olympic Park. Now, it's the National Swimming Center.

Beijing is awesome!

Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

on vacation
room
view
building

2 Grammar rules

be: Simple present Negative

| Full forms | Short forms |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| I am not American. | I'm not American. |
| You are not late. | You aren't late. |
| He is not a teacher. | He isn't a teacher. |
| She is not in the choir. | She isn't in the choir. |
| It is not my book. | It isn't my book. |
| We are not from Rio. | We aren't from Rio. |
| You are not in my class. | You aren't in my class. |
| They are not hungry. | They aren't hungry. |

Subject + **am not** ('m not)
are not (aren't)
is not (isn't)

- We use **not** to make the negative form of **be**.
I **am not** Russian. You **are not** Brazilian.
- We use **-n't** to make the negative short forms of **be**.
are + not = aren't
You **aren't** late. We **aren't** sisters.
is + not = isn't
He **isn't** my favorite pop star. She **isn't** my mom.
It **isn't** Saturday.
- To make the short form of **I am not** we add **not** after the contracted form of the verb.
I'm **not** NOT ~~hamt~~

yes / no questions and short answers

| yes / no questions | Short answers | |
|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Affirmative | Negative |
| Am I late? | Yes, you are . | No, you aren't . |
| Are you Korean? | Yes, I am . | No, I'm not . |
| Is he a student? | Yes, he is . | No, he isn't . |
| Is she Maria? | Yes, she is . | No, she isn't . |
| Is it your pen? | Yes, it is . | No, it isn't . |
| Are we late? | Yes, you are . | No, you aren't . |
| Are you twins? | Yes, we are . | No, we aren't . |
| Are they friends? | Yes, they are . | No, they aren't . |

Am
Are
Is + subject?

Yes, + subject + **+ am / are / is**
No, + subject + **+ 'm not / aren't / isn't**

- We make questions with the verb **be** + subject.
Are you American? NOT ~~You are American?~~
- In English, we do not answer questions with **Yes** or **No**. We give a short answer.
Is it interesting? **Yes, it is.**
- We make affirmative short answers with **Yes** + subject + the verb **be**.
Are you Tim? **Yes, I am.** NOT ~~Yes, I'm.~~
- We make negative short answers with **No** + subject + the contracted form of the verb **be** + **not**.
Are you Julia? **No, I'm not.**
Is it ten o'clock? **No, it isn't.**

Question words

| Question word | Verb | Subject |
|---------------|------|----------------|
| Who | are | you? |
| What | is | it? |
| Where | is | Madrid? |
| When | is | your birthday? |
| How old | are | you? |

Short forms – **who's**, **what's**, **where's**, **when's**, **how old's**

Question word + **am / is / are** + subject?

- We use full answers with questions that start with a question word.
How old are you? I'm 12 years old.
Where are you from? I'm from Sydney.
Who is Mr. Grant? He's our English teacher.

- We make questions with question word + question form of the verb + subject.
What is it? NOT ~~What it is?~~
- Question words can be contracted with **is**. We use question words + the contracted form of **is** when we speak and when we write messages and e-mails to friends.
Who's your English teacher?
What's your name?
Where's New York?
When's your birthday?
How old's your brother?

Watch out!

We use the verb **be** to talk about age.
How old **are** you? I **am** 12.
How old **is** Matt? He **is** 14.

Student Book p.23

Word list

Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study notes (or translation) for each word.

The family

aunt _____
brother _____
cousin _____
dad _____
grandma _____
grandpa _____
grandparents _____
mom _____
parents _____
sister _____
uncle _____

Check it out!

Don't touch it! _____
Is it ready? _____
It isn't stupid! _____
What's this? _____

Learn it, use it!

What time is it? _____
It's six o'clock. _____
It's six oh five. _____
It's six ten. _____
It's six forty-five. _____
What time is dinner? _____
It's at eight o'clock. _____

Student Book pp.20, 18, 22

2 Exercises

Vocabulary

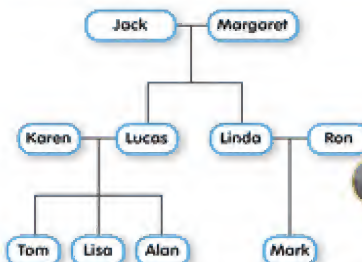
The family

1 Complete the puzzle with the family words.



The mystery word is _____.

2 Look at the family tree. Then complete the sentences with the words in the box.



aunt brother dad cousin mom sister
grandma grandpa grandparents uncle

- Alan "Lucas is my dad."
- 1 Tom "Lisa is my _____."
- 2 Lisa "Karen is my _____."
- 3 Alan "Margaret is my _____."
- 4 Mark "Jack and Margaret are my _____."
- 5 Lisa "Mark is my _____."
- 6 Mark "Karen is my _____."
- 7 Alan "Jack is my _____."
- 8 Lisa "Ron is my _____."
- 9 Tom "Alan is my _____."

Grammar

be: Simple present

Negative

3 Write negative sentences. Use short forms of be.

- Dinner's ready. Dinner isn't ready.
- 1 I'm in a rock band. _____
- 2 You're a new student. _____
- 3 The windows are open. _____
- 4 Mr. Reed's our teacher. _____
- 5 My mom's Chilean. _____
- 6 We're in the school choir. _____

4 Complete the sentences with 'm not, 'isn't, or 'aren't.

- It's a pen. It isn't a marker.
- 1 I'm on the soccer team. I _____ in the karate club.
- 2 We're Italian. We _____ Spanish.
- 3 She's my friend. She _____ my cousin.
- 4 New York's in the U.S. It _____ in the U.K.
- 5 You're in 7th grade. You _____ in 8th grade.
- 6 My brother's 13. He _____ 15.

yes / no questions and short answers

5 Match questions (1-6) and short answers (a-f).

- 1 Am I late? a. No, it isn't.
- 2 Are you American? b. Yes, he is.
- 3 Is Lily your sister? c. Yes, you are.
- 4 Are they in 8th grade? d. No, I'm not.
- 5 Is Ryan from Brazil? e. Yes, she is.
- 6 Is Chicago the capital of the U.S.? f. No, they aren't.

6 Complete the questions and short answers.

- Are Quebec and Ottawa in Canada?
Yes, they are.
- 1 _____ your mom and dad Chinese?
No, _____.
- 2 _____ your address 8 Kennedy Road?
Yes, _____.
- 3 _____ you and Joe cousins?
Yes, _____.
- 4 _____ you hungry, Paul?
No, _____.

7 Write the questions.

Are you from Sydney?

No, I'm not from Sydney.

- 1 _____
No, Nicolas isn't 14.
- 2 _____
Yes, you are on the new soccer team!
- 3 _____
No, blue isn't my favorite color.
- 4 _____
Yes, Lucy and Sam are Australian.
- 5 _____
No, dinner isn't ready.

Question words

8 Complete the questions with What, Who, How old, When, or Where.

Who is your favorite singer?
Jessie J.

- 1 _____'s your birthday?
It's in July.
- 2 _____ are Rob and James?
They're at the movies.
- 3 _____'s Ana?
She's my sister.
- 4 _____ are your sisters?
Amy's 12, and Jane's 14.
- 5 _____'s the name of your dog?
It's Elvis.

9 Write the questions. Then write true answers.

What's your name?

My name's ...

- 1 Where / your mom and dad from?

- 2 What / your favorite color?

- 3 How old / your mom?

- 4 Who / favorite singer?

- 5 When / your birthday?

Round-up

10 Complete the interview.

New Stars!

From Monday to Friday, Lola Peterson is a middle school student, but at the weekends she's a pop star!



New Stars: Where are you

from, Lola?

I'm from Montreal.

New Stars: Are you

Canadian?

Yes, I am, but my

parents are British.

New Stars: What

are

you?

I'm 16.

New Stars: When

is your

birthday?

It's in April.

New Stars: What

a

student?

Yes, I am.

New Stars: What

is the name of your

school?

It's Red House

School.

New Stars: What

your

favorite singer?

My favorite singer is

Adele. She's cool.

New Stars: What

the

name of your band?

It's The Party Girls.

New Stars: What

in

your band?

My sister Hayley and

my cousin Rachel.

11 Write negative sentences about Lola. Then write correct affirmative sentences.

She's from New York.

She isn't from New York. She's from Montreal.

1 Her dad's American.

2 She's 18.

3 Her birthday's in December.

4 She's a student at Salvation College.

5 The name of her band is Hayley.

6 Her brother and her best friend are in the band.

12 Write an interview with your favorite movie star or singer. Imagine the answers.

Where / you from?

"Where are you from?" "I'm from ..."

1 Where / your parents from?

2 How old / you?

3 When / your birthday?

4 What / favorite movie?

5 Who / your favorite singer?

2 Communication

Asking and telling the time

1 Look at the clocks. Then write the times.



It's four o'clock.



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____

2 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

at o'clock ten time What

- A What time is it?
 B It's ten oh five.
 A We're late! Our English class is at ten o'clock.
 B What time is soccer club today?
 A It's five o'clock.

3 Look at the TV guide and write four dialogues.

| | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 6:05 p.m. | Glee |
| 7:10 p.m. | American Dad |
| 7:40 p.m. | CSI Miami |
| 8:45 p.m. | The Mentalist |
| 9:50 p.m. | Law and Order |

- A What time is Glee?
 B It's at six oh five.
 1 A _____
 B _____
 2 A _____
 B _____
 3 A _____
 B _____
 4 A _____
 B _____

4 Imagine your ideal night of TV and complete the guide with TV shows and times. Then write a dialogue using exercise 3 as a model.

| Time | TV show |
|-------|---------|
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

- 1 A What time is _____?
 B It's at _____.
 2 A What time is _____?
 B It's _____.
 3 A _____
 B _____
 4 A _____
 B _____
 5 A _____
 B _____

Skills 2

Who is the real Robert Pattinson?

Here are some questions and answers about one of Hollywood's favorite actors.



What's his full name?
 His full name is Robert Douglas Thomas Pattinson.

Where is he from?
 He's from London, in the U.K. He's British.

When is his birthday?
 His birthday is on May 13th.

Who are his parents?
 Their names are Richard and Clare. They're from the U.K. too.

Is Robert an only child?
 No, he isn't. He is one of three children. Lizzie and Victoria are his two sisters. Lizzie is the oldest of the three children. She's a singer in a pop band. It's called Aurora. Victoria is a businesswoman.

Where is his home?
 Robert has two homes! One home is in London, and the other home is in Los Angeles.

Who is his favorite actor?
 His favorite actor is Jack Nicholson.

Are the Twilight movies his favorite movies?
 No, they aren't. His favorite movie is One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest with Jack Nicholson.

What are his passions?
 He's a good musician. His favorite instruments are the piano and the guitar. He's a fan of Arsenal soccer team. He's also a big fan of the TV show Doctor Who.

What's his nickname?
 His nickname is R-Patt.

Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.
 only child instruments
 the oldest nickname

Reading

1 Read the text. Then complete the family tree with the names of Robert Pattinson's family.



2 Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false sentences.

- Robert is from the U.S. False
He's from the U.K.
 1 His birthday is in July. _____
 2 His parents are British. _____
 3 He is one of two children. _____
 4 His homes are in the U.S. and the U.K. _____
 5 Twilight is his favorite movie. _____
 6 He's a musician and a soccer fan. _____

Writing

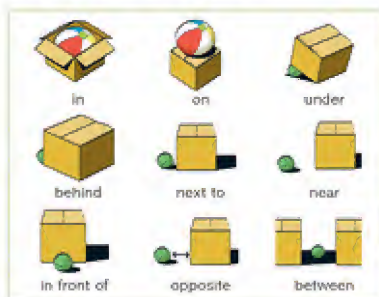
3 Use the factfile to write questions and answers about the pop singer Shakira.

Factfile

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Name | Shakira Isabel Mebarak Ripoll |
| From | Barranquilla, Colombia |
| Birthday | February 2 nd |
| Dad | William, from Lebanon |
| Mom | Nidia del Carmen, from Colombia |
| Family | seven brothers and sisters |
| Passions | Bollywood movies and Indian music |
| Favorite musician | John Lennon |
| Favorite sports | tennis and swimming |

What / name? she / only child?
 Where / from? What / passions?
 When / birthday? Who / favorite musician?
 Who / dad? What / favorite sports?
 Who / mom?
 What's her name?
 Her name is Shakira Isabel Mebarak Ripoll.

Prepositions of place



- We use prepositions of place to say where people, things, or places are.
- Prepositions of place do not change for number.
in the house in the houses

There is / isn't,
There are / aren't

| | Singular | Plural |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Affirmative | There is (There's) a bed. | There are two beds. |
| Negative | There is not (There isn't) a chair. | There are not (There aren't) three chairs. |

Affirmative

- We use **There is a / an** + a singular noun.
There's a book and **an** eraser on the table.
- We use **There are some / There are + (number)** + a plural noun.
There are some books on the table.
There are three books on the table.
- The short form of **There is** is **There's**.
There is a horse. **There's** a horse.
- We do not contract **There are**.
There are four horses. NOT **There're** four horses.
- When we make a list of lots of things, we use **There is** when the first noun is singular.
There is a table and four chairs.
NOT **There are** a table and four chairs.

- We use **There are** when the first noun is plural.
There are four chairs and a table.
NOT **There is** four chairs and a table.

Watch out!

Notice the difference between **There is** and **It is**.
- We use **It** to talk about a thing for the first time.
What's that in the yard? **It's** a dog.
- We use **There** to say that something exists or does not exist.
There's a dog in the yard.

Negative

- We make the negative with **There is** or **There are** + **not**.
There is not a sofa. **There are not** any chairs.
- We make the short form with **There is** + **n't** for singular nouns.
There isn't a pen on the chair.
- We make the short form with **There are** + **n't** for plural nouns.
There aren't any books on the shelf.
- We use **There aren't any** + plural nouns.
There aren't any students in the classroom.

Is there ...? / Are there ...?
yes / no questions and short answers

| | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| yes / no question | Is there a bed? | Are there any beds? |
| Short answer | Yes, there is. No, there isn't. | Yes, there are. No, there aren't. |

- We make **yes / no** questions with **Is** or **Are** + **there**.
Is there a poster in your classroom?
Are there any posters in your classroom?
- We use **any** in **yes / no** questions with plural nouns.
Are there any chairs in the living room?
- The affirmative short answer has no short form.
Is there a computer in your classroom?
Yes, **there is**. NOT **Yes, there's**.
- Only the negative short answer has a short form.
Are there any computers in your classroom?
No, **there aren't**.

some / any

- We use **some** before plural nouns in affirmative sentences when we don't know the exact number of things.
There are **some books**. There are **some pens**.
- We use **any** with plural nouns in negative sentences and questions.
There aren't **any pencils**.
Are there **any books**?

Plural nouns

Regular plurals

- We use **-s** to make the plural form of most nouns.

| Singular | bed | lamp | game | day |
|----------|------|-------|-------|------|
| Plural | beds | lamps | games | days |

Spelling variations

- When the noun ends in **-s**, **-x**, **-ss**, **-sh**, **-ch**, or **-o**, we add **-es**.

| Singular | Plural |
|----------|----------|
| bus | buses |
| box | boxes |
| class | classes |
| dish | dishes |
| lunch | lunches |
| tomato | tomatoes |

Word list

Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study notes (or translation) for each word.

House and furniture

bathroom _____
bedroom _____
dining room _____
hall _____
kitchen _____
living room _____
office _____
stairs _____
armchair _____
bathtub _____
bed _____
bookcase _____
chair _____
closet _____

cupboard _____
curtains _____
desk _____
dresser _____
fridge _____
lamp _____
mirror _____
sofa _____
shelf _____
shower _____
sink _____
sofa _____
stove _____
table _____
toilet _____

Check it out!

Forget it! _____
Gross! _____
Let's check it out. _____
Shut up! _____
Learn it, use it!
Excuse me. Where's the ... please?
It's on the first / second floor.
Excuse me. Where are the ...?
They're next to / opposite / between / near ...

Student Book pp.32, 30, 34

3 Exercises

Vocabulary

House and furniture

1 Look at the house and complete the rooms.



- 1 h a l l
- 2 k
- 3 b a t h
- 4 b e d r o o m
- 5 h a l l
- 6 t o i l e t
- 7 b e d r o o m

2 Circle the odd word out.

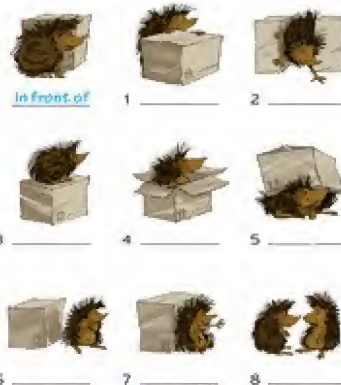
- Shower, table, chairs, cupboard
 1 sofa lamp armchair bath
 2 shower sofa bathtub mirror
 3 closet toilet dresser bed
 4 fridge bed stove sink
 5 desk shelf sink bookcase

Grammar

Prepositions of place

3 Look at the pictures. Then complete the sentences with the prepositions in the box.

behind between in in front of near
next to on opposite under



There is / Isn't, There are / aren't
Affirmative and negative

4 Complete the sentences with *There is / are* (✓) or *There isn't / aren't* (X).

- There's an office in the house. (✓)
 1 There are five people in my family. (✓)
 2 There is a mirror in my bedroom. (X)
 3 There are two bathrooms in the house. (X)
 4 There is a cupboard under the sink. (✓)
 5 There is a lamp in the office. (X)
 6 There is a good show on TV. (✓)

Is there ...? / Are there ...?

yes / no questions and short answers

5 Complete the questions with *Is there ...? / Are there ...?* Then look at the picture in exercise 8 and write short answers.

- Is there a dog in the room?
No, there isn't.
 1 Are there any people in the room?
 2 Are there any shelves in the room?
 3 Is there a table next to the bed?
 4 Are there two beds in the room?
 5 Is there a lamp behind the armchair?
 6 Is there a closet?

some / any

6 Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.

- There are some books on the shelf.
 1 There aren't any chairs in the yard.
 2 Are there any posters in your bedroom?
 3 There are some people in the classroom.
 4 There aren't any pictures in the living room.
 5 There are some pens on the table.
 6 Are there any English songs in this book?
 7 There aren't any American students in my class.

Plural nouns

7 Rewrite the sentences with the plural form of the underlined words. Use the correct form of *be*.

- My pen is on the table. My pens are on the table.
 1 The box is opposite the door.
 2 The woman is in the garden.
 3 Your sandwich is on the table.
 4 The shelf is near the window.
 5 His foot is very big!
 6 My cat is under the desk!
 7 The child is in bed.

Round-up

8 Look at the picture of Lisa's bedroom. Then read her letter to *Your Home* magazine. Choose the correct words.



Dear *Your Home*
 Help! This is a picture of my bedroom. It's a mess!

- They / There aren't some / any shelves and my books, DVDs, and video games are in / on the floor.
 There isn't / aren't a closet and my clothes are in three big box / boxes. There is / are a box on / under my bed and there is / are two boxes in front of / behind the bedroom door.
 There isn't / aren't a desk and my school things are on / in a chair. It's terrible!
 There is / are a pizza next to / on the bed.
 There isn't a / any table behind / next to my bed and my alarm clock is on / under the floor!
 There is / are two horrible armchairs, and there's / there are an old lamp next to / behind one of the armchairs.

It's terrible! Please help!

Lisa

Talking about location

1 Look at the house plan on page 34 of the Student Book. Then complete the dialogues.

1
Visitor Excuse me. *Where's the dining room?*
Guide It's ¹ _____. It's between the green living room and the ² _____.

Visitor Thank you.

2
Visitor Excuse me. Where's the blue living room?
Guide It's ³ _____. It's ⁴ _____ the stairs, and ⁵ _____ the office.

Visitor Thanks.

3
Visitor Excuse me. ⁶ _____ the restrooms?
Guide They're on the first floor. They're ⁷ _____ the café and ⁸ _____ the reception desk.

Visitor Thanks.

2 Number the sentences in the correct order. Then write the dialogues.

1
Thanks. Goodbye. ____
Excuse me. Where's the reception desk, please? 1
It's on the first floor. ____
A Excuse me. Where's the reception desk, please?

B _____
A _____

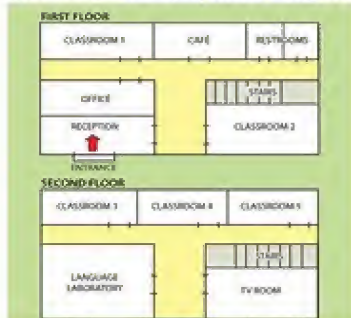
2
Thanks. ____
It's on the second floor. It's near the stairs. ____
Excuse me. Where's the 3D movie theater, please? ____

A _____
B _____
A _____

3
Excuse me. Where are the stairs, please? ____
Thanks. ____
They're next to the reception desk. ____

A _____
B _____
A _____

3 You are at the reception of a language school. Look at the plan and complete the dialogues.



1
A Excuse me. Where's the TV room, please?
B It's on the second floor. It's ¹ _____ the language laboratory.

A Thank you.

2
A Excuse me. Where are the restrooms, please?
B They're ² _____.
They're ³ _____ the café.

A Thanks.

3
A Excuse me. Where's the café, please?
B It's ⁴ _____ floor.
It's ⁵ _____ Classroom 1 and the ⁶ _____.

A Thanks.

4 You are at the reception desk of the language school in exercise 3. Write dialogues for the situations.

1 A student wants to go to the language laboratory.

Student Excuse me. Where's ...

You _____

Student _____

2 A student wants to go to the office.

Student _____

You _____

Student _____

3 A student wants to go to Classroom 4.

Student _____

You _____

Student _____

(Student Book pp.34) (Extra practice online)

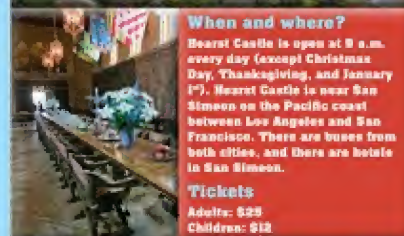
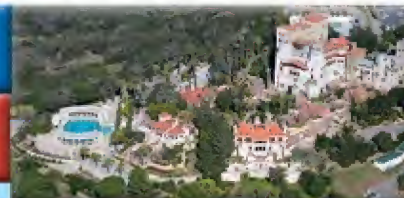
Historical Homes in the United States

Hearst Castle

Hearst Castle is an amazing house near San Simeon, California in the U.S. It is a popular tourist attraction with over one million visitors a year. The house is about ninety years old. Today, Hearst Castle is a national monument. It is also a museum with ancient European furniture, paintings, and sculptures.

Hearst Castle is in a big park. There are zebras and other exotic animals in the park. There are two swimming pools: the Neptune Pool and the Roman Pool. The Neptune Pool is the outdoor swimming pool. There is a Roman temple with a statue of Neptune next to it. There are eight Roman statues next to it. There are also tennis courts and a movie theater.

There are four different buildings in the castle. The main house is called Casa Grande. In total, there are 165 rooms. There are 58 bedrooms, 60 bathrooms, and eighteen living rooms. The dining room is awesome. The furniture is very old, and the table is very long.



When and where?

Hearst Castle is open at 9 a.m. every day (except Christmas Day, Thanksgiving, and January 1st). Hearst Castle is near San Simeon on the Pacific coast between Los Angeles and San Francisco. There are houses from both cities, and there are hotels in San Simeon.

Tickets

Adults: \$25
Children: \$12

Check it out!

Find these words and check their meanings.
paintings temple
zebras coast
swimming pool

Reading

1 Read the article. Then correct the sentences.

Hearst Castle is near Los Angeles, California.

- Hearst Castle is one hundred years old.
- There are three swimming pools in the castle.
- There aren't any animals in the park.
- The Roman Pool is the outdoor swimming pool.
- There are nineteen living rooms.
- Children's tickets are \$25.

Hearst Castle is near San Simeon, California.

Writing

2 Imagine you are on vacation. Write a postcard to a friend describing a famous house. Choose a house in your country or another country.

Dear Elena,
Here's a photo of The White House.
It's in Washington, D.C. It's ...

(Student Book pp.36-37) (Extra practice online)

Whose ...? and the possessive 's

- 1 We use the possessive 's to talk about possessions.



Mark's ball

- 2 We use 's to talk about possessions with names, for example members of a family.



Alan is Claire's brother.

- 3 We use 's with singular nouns.



Kate's book

- 4 We use 's with plural nouns.



the girls' bags

- 5 We use 's with names of people that end in the letter s.



Charles's cat

- 6 We use 's with irregular plural nouns that do not end in -e / -es.



the children's toys

- 7 When there are two or more people that possess something, we use 's after the last person.



Susie and Paula's bedroom.

- 8 We use *whose* in questions to ask about possession. We use *whose* for both singular and plural nouns.



Whose dog is that?



Whose bags are these?

Demonstratives: *this, that, these, those*

| Singular | Plural |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>This</i> is a pencil. | <i>These</i> are pencils. |
| <i>That</i> is a bag. | <i>Those</i> are bags. |

- We use *this* and *these* for people and things that are near to us.
- We use *that* and *those* for people and things that are not near to us.
- We can use the short form *that's*. We can't use the contracted form of *be* with *this*, *these*, or *those*.
That's my teacher.
This is my mom. NOT *This's* my mom.
These are my photos. NOT *These're* my photos.
Those are my friends. NOT *Those're* my friends.
- We can use *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those* as pronouns or adjectives. They are pronouns when they come before the verb *be*. They are adjectives when they come before a noun.
This is my sister. (pronoun)
That girl is Mexican. (adjective)
- We use *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those* to introduce and identify people.
This is my friend, Michael.
Who is that? *That's* my English teacher.

Student Book p.43

Word list

Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study notes (or translation) for each word.

Possessions

bike _____
cell phone _____
digital camera _____
game console _____
guitar _____
laptop _____
MP3 player _____

skateboard

tablet _____
watch _____

Check it out!

Be quiet, please. _____
Don't worry. _____
Lucky you! _____
This is fun! _____

Learn it, use it!

What's the date today? _____
It's May 1st. _____
When's your birthday? _____
It's March 17th. _____
When's your mom's / dad's birthday? _____
It's on June 22nd. _____

Student Book pp.40, 38, 42

4 Exercises

Vocabulary Possessions

1 Look at the pictures. Complete the puzzle. What is Mario's favorite thing?



My favorite thing is my _____

Grammar

Whose ...? and the possessive 's

2 Choose the correct words.

- Is your brother's / brothers' name Toby?
- It is your dad's / dads' laptop.
- Alice and Emma's / Alice's and Emma's bedroom is upstairs.
- Where are the men's / men's restrooms?
- My aunt and uncle's / aunt's and uncle's house is in Chicago.

3 Write questions and answers.

- guitar / Maria
Whose guitar is it? It's Maria's.
- bikes / the students

 - laptop / my mom

 - cell phone / Tom

 - game console / the boys

 - watch / my sister

4 Write definitions of family members. Use the words in parentheses.

- Uncle Joe (Dad / brother)
Uncle Joe is Dad's brother.
- Grandma Ana (Mom / mom)

 - My cousin Ruth (my aunt and uncle / daughter)

 - Aunt Amy (Mom / sister)

 - Grandpa Bill (Mom / dad)

 - Uncle Ian (Mom / brother)

5 Rewrite the sentences with the names in parentheses.

- It's his skateboard. (Paul)
It's Paul's skateboard.
- It's their house. (Layla and Michael)

 - When is her birthday? (Lucy)

 - Where are their bikes? (the children)

 - It's his digital camera. (the teacher)

 - Those are their books. (the boys)

Demonstratives: this, that, these, those

6 Choose the correct words.

- This / These are my books.
- Are that / those Lucy's photos?
 - That / Those are the students' bikes.
 - Is this / these your new tablet?
 - This / These is my cousins' house.
 - Is that / those Carlos's game console?

7 Complete the sentences with this, that, these, or those.



This is my house.



1 Are _____ your dogs?



2 _____ are my cousins.



3 _____'s our school.



4 _____ are my hamsters.



5 _____'s my aunt.

Round-up

8 Look at the photos. Then choose the correct words in the dialogues.



- A Are this / these photos of your family, Ana?
B Yes, they are.
- A 'Whose / Who are 'that / those two boys?
B 'That's / Those are my brothers, Tom and Chris.
- A 'Whose / Who's the girl next to your brother?
B 'That's / Those Emma. She's my sister.
- A She's cute! Whose laptop is that on the table?
B It's 'Emma's / Emmas' laptop.
- A 'Whose / Who cats are they?
B They're my 'grandparent's / grandparents' cats.
- A Is 'that / those their garden?
B Yes, it is.
- A It's beautifull

4 Communication

Talking about dates

1 Write the ordinal numbers.

1st first
3rd _____ 12th _____
5th _____ 20th _____
8th _____ 22nd _____
9th _____ 30th _____

2 Complete the months.

January _____, Feb _____, Mar _____
Apr _____, M _____, Ju _____
Jul _____, Aug _____, Sept _____
Oct _____, Nov _____, Dec _____

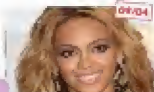
3 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

5th August 2nd date in on 12 When

Lucas What's the date today?
Ruby It's February 1st. It's my sister's birthday.
Lucas Oh, cool! How old is she?
Ruby She's 2.
Lucas My birthday is 3rd March.
Ruby What day?
Lucas It's 4th March 13th.
Ruby It's on 5th.
Lucas It's on 6th.

4 Write dialogues about the famous people in the photos.

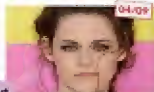
A When's Beyoncé's birthday?



B It's on September 4th.

Beyoncé

1 A _____



2 B _____

Kristen Stewart

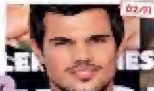
3 A _____



4 B _____

Rafa Nadal

5 A _____



6 B _____

Taylor Lautner

5 Use the information and complete the dialogue.

Family birthdays

My birthday: 08/09

Mom: 03/21

My sister: 12/17

My brother: 04/28

Lily When's your birthday, Jim?
Jim _____
Lily _____
Jim It's on March 27th.
Lily When's your sister's birthday?
Jim _____
Lily _____
Jim It's on April 23rd.
Lily That's my birthday, too!

6 Complete the chart for members of your family. Then write a dialogue between you and a friend. Use the dialogue in exercise 5 as a model.

Your birthday _____
Your mom _____
Your dad _____
Other birthdays in your family: _____

A When's your birthday, ...?
B _____
A _____
B _____
A _____
B _____
A _____
B _____
A _____
B _____

Skills 4

Pets – Our Favorite Possessions!

For a lot of American teens, their cell phone, laptop, or MP3 player is their favorite possession, but for some teens, it's their pet.

There are pets in over 60 percent of American homes. Dogs and cats are people's favorite animals. There are over 78 million dogs and 86 million cats in the U.S., but exotic pets like snakes, iguanas, and miniature pigs are popular, too.



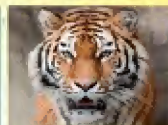
"My dog's name is Jasper. He's white and brown, and he's not very big. He's 3 years old. He's my best friend. This is a photo of Jasper on my skateboard!"
Adam, 13



"My sister Zoe's favorite thing is her cat. Its name's Coco. Coco is a female cat. She's black, brown, and white. She's very intelligent! She's on Catbook – it's a Facebook app for cats! She has over 50 cat friends! There are over 70 pictures of Coco on my cell phone!"
Leah, 14



"My pet snake's name is Monty. He's a milk snake so he isn't dangerous! He's black, red, and white and he's about 50 cm long. His favorite food is insects. Snakes are cool!"
Nick, 14



"My pet is very unusual. It's a tiger! His name is Meow. Meow is my adopted pet. He isn't in my house! His home is in China. This is a photo of Meow. He's very beautiful. Tigers are an endangered species. There are only 7,000 tigers in the world today! Meow is very special!"
Vicky, 12

Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.
dangerous unusual
insects adopted
endangered species

Reading

1 Read the article and answer the questions.

- What are American people's favorite animals?
- What exotic pets are popular in the U.S.?
- What color is Coco?
- What type of snake is Monty?
- What is Monty's favorite food?
- Where is Meow's home?

Cats and dogs are their favorite animals.

Writing

2 Choose a pet and write a description for the magazine article. Use the descriptions in the text as models.

Simple present

Affirmative

| Affirmative | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------|
| I | play | tennis. |
| You | study | Spanish. |
| He | plays | soccer. |
| She | works | at home. |
| It | starts | at 8:30. |
| We | get home | at 4 p.m. |
| You | teach | children. |
| They | like | pizza. |

Subject + base form of the verb (+ -s with the third person singular)

1 We use the simple present to talk about ...

- daily routine
I **get up** at seven o'clock in the morning.
She **has** breakfast at eight o'clock.
- habits and things that happen again and again.
She **plays** tennis every weekend.
They **watch** TV every evening.
- facts, things that stay the same for a long time.
They **work** in Los Angeles.
He **lives** in Canada.
- timetables.
School **finishes** at four o'clock.
The English class **starts** at ten o'clock.

Spelling variations

- We make the third person singular with the base form of the verb + -s.
like + -s likes
make + -s makes
- We use the base form of the verb + -es when the verb ends in -ch, -s, -sh, -x, -z, or -o.
He **teaches** English.
She **goes** to bed at ten o'clock.
The movie **finishes** at eight thirty.
- When the verb ends in a consonant + -y, we change the -y to -i and add -es.
She **studies** English.
It **flies** from Rio to Miami.
- When the verb ends in a vowel + -y we add -s.
He **plays** tennis after school.
She **stays** at home on Sundays.

Pronunciation

- When the verb ends in a hard consonant sound we pronounce the ending /s/.
likes /laɪks/ makes /meɪks/
- When the verb ends in a vowel or a soft consonant sound we pronounce the ending /z/.
goes /ɡoʊz/ reads /riːdz/
- When the verb ends in a consonant + -es, we pronounce the ending /ɪz/.
watches /ˈwɒtʃɪz/ uses /ˈjuːzɪz/

Prepositions of time:

on, in, at

- We use **on** with days of the week, dates, and the word **weekend**.
on Monday(s)
on July 12th
on the weekend / **on** weekends
- We use **at** with times and with the word **night**.
at four o'clock
at 8:30 p.m.
at night
- We use **in** for parts of the day, months, and years.
in the morning
in March
in 2008
- We use the expressions **in the morning**, **in the afternoon**, **in the evening**, and **at night** to tell the time at different times of the day.
3 a.m. = It's three o'clock **in the morning**.
3 p.m. = It's three o'clock **in the afternoon**.
8 p.m. = It's eight o'clock **in the evening**.
12 a.m. = It's twelve o'clock **at night**.

Adverbs of frequency

| Adverbs of frequency | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| 100% | always |
| | usually |
| | often |
| | sometimes |
| | rarely |
| 0% | never |

- We use adverbs of frequency to say how often something happens.
- We usually put adverbs of frequency between the subject and the verb.
I **often** go to the movies.
NOT I go often to the movies.
We **usually** get home at four o'clock.
NOT We get usually home at four o'clock.
- When the verb is **be**, we put the adverb of frequency after the verb.
He's **never** at home. They're **often** late.

Watch out!

In English, we do not use the double negative.
We use **never** with the affirmative form of the verb.
My dad **never** watches TV.
NOT My dad doesn't never watch TV.

(Student Book p.57)

Word list

Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study notes (or translation) for each word.

Daily routines

do (my) homework _____
finish school _____
get home _____
get up _____
go to bed _____
have breakfast _____
have dinner _____
have lunch _____
start school _____
watch TV _____

Check it out!

What's your problem? _____
Yeah right! _____
You're crazy! _____

Learn it, use it!

What should we do? _____
Let's watch TV. _____
Why don't we go out? _____
OK, great / (that's a) good idea! _____
What about playing video games? _____

No, it's a nice day! Let's play soccer instead.

(Student Book pp.54, 52, 56)

5 Exercises

Vocabulary

Daily routines

1 Match the verbs in A with the words in B to form daily routine expressions. Use each verb once.

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| A | B |
| 1 start | a TV |
| 2 get | b dinner |
| 3 have | c school |
| 4 do | d home |
| 5 have | e lunch |
| 6 watch | f breakfast |
| 7 go | g up |
| 8 get | h school |
| 9 have | i my homework |
| 10 finish | j to bed |

2 Complete the text. Use verbs from exercise 1.

On school days I get up at seven o'clock, and I have breakfast. I go to school at eight fifteen, and there are six classes. I have lunch at school at one o'clock. At three thirty, I finish school and I go home at four o'clock. I do my homework from five to six o'clock. At night, I watch dinner with my mom. After dinner, I go TV. I go to bed at ten o'clock.

Grammar

Simple present

Affirmative

3 Complete the sentences. Use the simple present affirmative form of the verbs in parentheses.

- My brother walks to school in the mornings. (walk)
 1 My mom's Mexican. We speaks Spanish at home. (speak)
 2 Nicky lives in a new house. (live)
 3 My teacher comes from Australia. (come)
 4 I listen to music on my MP3 player. (listen)
 5 My dad works in a school. (work)
 6 Our dog, Smokey, eats pizzaz. (eat)
 7 Tom practices soccer practice at five o'clock. (start)
 8 The girls play volleyball on Saturdays. (play)

4 Complete the text with the simple present affirmative form of the verbs in the box.

come get up go have listen live
love play speak run

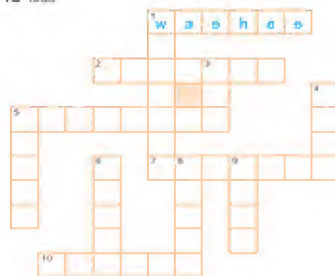
Chantal is 13 years old and she comes from Canada. She lives in Toronto with her parents and her sister Sabine. Her family are French. Canadian and they speak French at home. Chantal's passion is sport and she is an excellent gymnast. On weekdays, she goes at five thirty and she runs five kilometers before school. After school, she goes to the gym for about three hours. Gymnastics isn't easy, but Chantal loves sports! At night, Chantal and her family eat dinner at about seven o'clock, then it's time for homework. After that Chantal listens to music or she plays video games with Sabine.



Spelling variations

5 Complete the puzzle with the 3rd person singular of the verbs.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| Across → | Down ↓ |
| 1 wash | 1 watch |
| 2 match | 3 have |
| 5 finish | 4 go |
| 7 study | 5 fix |
| 10 kiss | |



6 Rewrite the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the simple present.

They finish school at four o'clock. (he)
He finishes school at four o'clock.

- 1 We study French at school. (she)
 2 We watch TV at night. (he)
 3 They play tennis on Mondays. (she)
 4 They go to school on Saturdays. (he)
 5 I have lunch at home. (she)

Prepositions of time: on, in, at

7 Write on, in, or at.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 on Monday | 5 September |
| 2 ten o'clock | 6 weekends |
| 3 May 14 th | 7 spring |
| 4 the afternoon | 8 Valentine's Day |
| 5 night | |

8 Choose the correct words.

- We visit our grandparents on at Christmas Day.
 1 Jack gets home on / at five o'clock on / at Fridays.
 2 He goes to soccer practice in / on weekends.
 3 My birthday is at / on August 2nd.
 4 Katie is tired at / in the evenings on / at school days.
 5 Paul's a doctor. He works in / at night.
 6 We play tennis at school in / on summer.

Adverbs of frequency

9 Put the words in the correct order and write sentences.

- play / soccer / sometimes / in the afternoon / I
I sometimes play soccer in the afternoon.
 1 goes / to / the / movies / often / Douglas
 2 are / they / late / never
 3 usually / she / on / Tuesdays / plays / tennis
 4 on / Saturdays / I / meet / my / friends / sometimes
 5 hungry / always / are / you
 6 to / school / I / walk / rarely

10 Write sentences. Use the simple present and adverbs of frequency.

| 100% always | 80% usually | 70% often | 50% sometimes | 20% rarely | 0% never |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|
|----------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|

- Annie / eat / pizza on Fridays (50%)
Annie sometimes eats pizza on Fridays.
 1 Marcus / go / to bed before ten o'clock (0%)
 2 Olivia / study / on Saturdays (20%)
 3 I / finish / volleyball at six o'clock (80%)
 4 Mom / listen / to the radio (50%)
 5 Gabriela / go / to the U.S. in August (100%)
 6 Jacob / play / tennis on Fridays (70%)

Round-up

11 Complete the text with the simple present of the verbs in parentheses and adverbs of frequency.

Tom's day

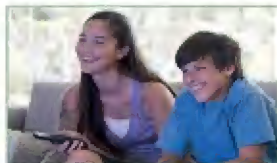
On school days Tom never gets up (get up / 0%) before half past seven. He has (have / 100%) breakfast and he is (be / 20%) late for school. He finishes (finish / 100%) school at three thirty. After school he does (do / 80%) his homework, but he watches (watch / 50%) TV. He plays (play / 0%) sports on weekdays, but he plays (play / 70%) soccer on Saturdays. In the evenings, he stays (stay / 80%) at home. He chats (chat / 50%) with friends online. On school days, he goes (go / 100%) to bed before ten o'clock.



Asking for and making suggestions

1 Use the dialogues on page 56 of the Student Book as a model. Then complete the dialogues with the words in the box.

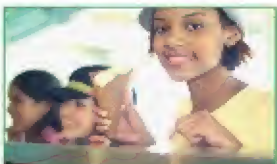
about good idea instead Let's Let's go
seven thirty watch Why don't



1
Sara I'm bored. What should we do?
Dan Let's go out.
Sara No, there's a good TV show on at 7.
Dan OK, great! Let's watch that.



2
Pablo What should we do?
Matias What about playing video games? I have a great new game.
Pablo No, it's a nice day! Let's play soccer.
Matias OK, that's a good idea.



3
Anna It's a nice day. Let's go to the park?
Julia Great idea!
Anna Cool, but I'm hungry. Let's buy some ice cream first.
Julia Good idea! Let's go.

2 Put the sentences in order. Then write the dialogues.

1 No, it's cold. What about watching a DVD? —
OK, let's do that. —
I'm bored. Let's do something. 1
Why don't we go for a walk? —
A I'm bored. Let's do something.
B _____
A _____
B _____

2 No, it's late. Let's do our homework instead. —
Let's play video games. —
OK, great idea! —
Oh ... OK, but why don't we play video games after we finish? —
A _____
B _____
A _____
B _____

3 No, these DVDs are boring. Let's watch TV instead. —
Good idea. Let's do that! —
It's a horrible day! Why don't we watch a DVD? —
A _____
B _____
A _____
B _____

3 Imagine you are with a friend and you are discussing what to do. Look at the pictures. Then write the dialogues.

A I'm bored.
What should ...?
B What about ...?
A No, ... nice day.
Why ...?
B OK, ...



A What ...?
B Why ...?
A No, ...
What about ...?
Instead?
B OK, that's ...



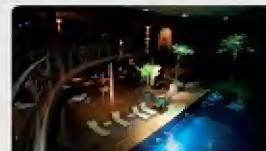
4 Write a dialogue. Use the dialogue in exercise 3 and the ideas in the box.

boring go to the movies go to the park
horrible day watch TV

My Dad's an Astronomer!

An Unusual Job

My name's Carmen.
I live in Santiago, the capital of Chile.
My dad has an unusual job. He's an astronomer! He works at the Paranal ESO Observatory with scientists from different countries. He studies the universe.



Dad works for eight days, and then he is at home for six days. When he's at work, he lives at the *Residencia*. This is a special center for Paranal workers and visitors. It is three kilometers from the Observatory. There are bedrooms, a restaurant, a gym, and a swimming pool at the *Residencia*. Mom and I sometimes go there on weekends. It's a very strange place!



The four telescopes at the Observatory are on the top of the Cerro Paranal. This is a mountain in the Atacama Desert. There isn't any light from towns, and the clear atmosphere makes it an excellent place for telescopes.

Culture

ESO = European Southern Observatory



At the Observatory, Dad has a very busy life. He usually works at night. He gets up in the evening, and he goes to bed in the morning! He always starts work at 8 p.m. and he never finishes before 8 a.m. He has breakfast and dinner at the *Residencia*.

He also has some free time. He sometimes goes to the swimming pool and to the gym. After eight days at the Observatory, he comes home to Santiago. We sometimes go to the movies or we play tennis. It's great to have Dad at home!

Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.
light busy
clear free time

Reading

1 Read the article. Then match the headings in the box with paragraphs 1-4 of the text.

Free Time Night Work The *Residencia*
An Unusual Job The Observatory

2 Are the sentences True (T) or False (F)?

Correct the false sentences.

Carmen lives in the Atacama Desert.
False Carmen lives in Santiago, in Chile.

1 The Paranal Observatory is on a mountain.

2 Carmen's dad works for six days a week.

3 The *Residencia* is next to the Observatory.

4 Carmen's dad starts work at 8 a.m.

5 He sometimes goes swimming in his free time.

6 He plays tennis with other scientists.

Writing

3 Complete the summary of the article.

Carmen lives in Santiago, Chile. Her dad is an astronomer. He works at the Paranal ESO Observatory. He works for eight days, and he is at home for six days. At work, he starts at 8 p.m. and he never finishes before 8 a.m. He has breakfast and dinner at the *Residencia*. He also has some free time. He sometimes goes to the swimming pool and to the gym. After eight days at the Observatory, he comes home to Santiago. We sometimes go to the movies or we play tennis. It's great to have Dad at home!

4 Write a description of your favorite day.

Include the following:

when you get up
what you do in the morning / afternoon / at night
when you have meals
who you meet
when you go to bed
My favorite day is Saturday. I never get up before nine o'clock on Saturdays.

Simple present

Negative

| Full forms | Short forms |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| I do not play soccer. | I don't play soccer. |
| You do not like tennis. | You don't like tennis. |
| He does not study music. | He doesn't study music. |
| She does not like math. | She doesn't like math. |
| It does not open at 8 a.m. | It doesn't open at 8 a.m. |
| We do not live in the U.S. | We don't live in the U.S. |
| You do not write letters. | You don't write letters. |
| They do not work. | They don't work. |

Subject + **do not / don't** + base form of the verb

- 1 We make the negative form of the simple present with **do not / does not** + base form of the verb.

We **do not** study French at school.

She **does not** speak Russian.

- 2 We use **does not** with the third person singular (*he, she, it*).

She **does not** like math.

My grandpa **does not** play video games.

- 3 We use **do not** with all the other persons.

I **do not** like rock music.

You **do not** live near here.

We **do not** have math on Mondays.

They **do not** teach at our school.

- 4 We make short forms with **do / does** + **-n't**. We use short forms more often than full forms.

We **don't** play tennis at school.

My sister **doesn't** like geography.

Watch out!

In English, we do not add **-s** to the negative form of the verb in the third person singular.

He **doesn't play** baseball.

NOT He **doesn't plays** baseball.

yes / no questions and

short answers

| yes / no questions | Short answers | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Affirmative | Negative |
| Do I work? | Yes, you do . | No, you don't . |
| Do you like math? | Yes, I do . | No, I don't . |
| Does he like PE? | Yes, he does . | No, he doesn't . |
| Does she study Spanish? | Yes, she does . | No, she doesn't . |
| Does it open at 9 a.m.? | Yes, it does . | No, it doesn't . |
| Do we have homework? | Yes, you do . | No, you don't . |
| Do you like art? | Yes, we do . | No, we don't . |
| Do they speak Chinese? | Yes, they do . | No, they don't . |

Do / Does + subject + base form of the verb?

Yes, + subject pronoun + **do / does**.

No, + subject pronoun + **don't / doesn't**.

- 1 We make the interrogative form of the simple present with **do / does** + subject + base form of the verb.

Do you have P.E. on Thursdays?

Does Josie walk to school with you?

- 2 We make affirmative short answers with **Yes**, + subject pronoun + **do / does**.

Do you have P.E. on Thursdays? **Yes, I do**.

Does Josie walk to school with you?

Yes, she does.

- 3 We make negative short answers with **No**, + subject pronoun + **don't / doesn't**.

Do you have P.E. on Thursdays? **No, I don't**.

Does Mark walk to school with you?

No, he doesn't.

Question words + Simple present

| Question word | Simple present | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------|-------|------------|
| What | do | you | study | at school? |
| When | do | they | have | dinner? |
| Where | does | Katie | live? | |
| What time | does | she | get | up? |

Question word + **do / does** + subject + base form of verb?

What does she study on Mondays?

What time does she get up?

When does her school start?

Object pronouns

| Subject pronouns | Object pronouns |
|------------------|-----------------|
| I | me |
| you | you |
| he | him |
| she | her |
| it | it |
| we | us |
| you | you |
| they | them |

- 1 We use both subject and object pronouns to substitute nouns.

John / He goes to that school.

I know **John / him**.

I like **science**. I like **it**.

I hate **snakes**. I hate **them**.

Sally Adams teaches English. I like **her**.

- 2 We put subject pronouns before a verb.

We get up at 7:30 a.m.

She studies art on Fridays.

It starts at 8:30 a.m.

- 3 We put object pronouns after a verb or after a preposition.

A "I like the band 30 Seconds To Mars."

B "I like **them**, too."

I have music lessons with Sara.

I have music lessons with **her**.

Word list

Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study notes (or translation) for each word.

School subjects

art _____

computer science _____

drama _____

English _____

geography _____

history _____

math _____

music _____

P.E. _____

science _____

Check it out!

Hi, guys. _____

It's terrible! _____

Let's go! _____

That's it! _____

Learn it, use it!

What's your first name / last name / address / cell

phone number? _____

It's Lucas. / It's Teixeira. / It's ... /

It's (817) 7700 - 0014. /

How do you spell that? T-E-L-X-E-I-R-A.

How old are you? _____

I'm 14. _____

Where are you from? _____

I'm from Brazil. _____

Where do you live in Brazil? _____

I live in Recife. _____

Do you have an e-mail address? _____

Yes, I do. It's lucas@hooya.br. _____

What languages do you speak? _____

I speak Portuguese and English. _____

6 Exercises

Vocabulary

School subjects

- 1 Complete the puzzle with school subjects. What is the mystery word?



- 2 Write true sentences for you. Use the words in the box.

boring difficult easy interesting

- geography It's interesting.
1 math _____
2 science _____
3 music _____
4 English _____
5 history _____
6 P.E. _____
7 computer science _____
8 art _____

Grammar

Simple present

Negative

- 3 Choose the correct words.

- I doesn't / don't start school at seven o'clock.
1 They doesn't / don't go to my school.
2 Pete doesn't / don't play soccer after school.
3 We doesn't / don't live in Tokyo.
4 Olivia doesn't / don't get up at six thirty.
5 I doesn't / don't watch TV in my bedroom.
6 Our dog doesn't / don't sleep in the house.
7 You doesn't / don't know Daniel.
8 Tom and I doesn't / don't study music.

- 4 Complete the sentences with the negative form of the verbs in the box.

have get go listen study use write

- We don't listen to the radio.
1 I _____ e-mails. I text my friends.
2 Oscar _____ a big breakfast.
3 They _____ their cell phones at school.
4 Dad _____ home before 5:30 p.m.
5 We _____ Russian at my school.
6 You _____ to school on Saturday.

yes / no questions and short answers

- 5 Write questions and short answers.

- Tom / play / soccer / on Fridays? (X)
Does Tom play soccer on Fridays?
No, he doesn't.
1 Rafa Nadal / speak / Spanish? (✓)
2 Katy Perry / come / from the U.S.? (✓)
3 you / play / golf? (X)
4 Brazilian children / start / school / at 4? (X)

Question words + Simple present

- 6 Complete the questions. Then write the answers with the words in the box.

February 14th Hawaii June 21st
the saxophone the White House

- When does summer start?
Summer starts on June 21st.
1 What instrument _____ Lisa Simpson play?
2 When _____ people celebrate Valentine's Day?
3 Where _____ the American President live in Washington, D.C.?
4 Where _____ Bruno Mars come from?

- 7 Circle the correct words. Then write true answers.
(How?) What do you spell your name?
I spell it Z-A-C-H-A-R-Y.

- 1 What / When do people celebrate Christmas Day?
2 What time / What do you get up on weekdays?
3 Where / What time do you finish school?
4 When / Where do kangaroos live?
5 What / When do you do on Saturday mornings?

- 8 Write the questions for the underlined words.
What time do you get home?

- I get home at four o'clock.
1 _____
Juan goes to school in San Diego.
2 _____
Katie gets up at seven thirty.
3 _____
I have science on Wednesday and Friday.
4 _____
The children watch Disney movies on DVD.
5 _____
You spell it Y-O-G-U-R-T.

Object pronouns

- 9 Complete the dialogues with the correct object pronouns.

- A Does Ms. Harris teach you and Kylie?
B Yes, she does. She teaches us geography.
1 _____
A Do you know Natalia?
B Yes, I do. I go to Dance Club with _____.
2 _____
A Is art your favorite subject?
B Yes! I love _____.
3 _____
A Mr. Wise is our science teacher.
B Yeah? I like _____. He's a good teacher.
4 _____
A Does Nick study with you and Lucy?
B Yes, he does. He often helps _____.
5 _____
A I like Amy and she likes _____.
B Of course she does. You're best friends!
6 _____
A Is this pizza for Sam and me?
B Yes, it's for _____.
7 _____

Round-up

- 10 Complete the interview. Use the correct simple present form of the verbs in parentheses, and write questions and short answers.

Millie Moreton is 17 and she goes to the famous Julliard School in New York. Here, *Tell us!* magazine asks Millie questions about her school.

Tell us! Do you like (you / like) your school?

Millie Yes, I ¹ _____. I love it! It's a performing arts school and we ² _____ (study) drama, dance, and music. It's really cool!

Tell us! ³ _____ (you / study) normal subjects, too?

Millie Yes, we ⁴ _____ (study) seven academic subjects.

Tell us! What subjects ⁵ _____ (you / study)?

Millie Um... English, art, computer science, science, history, and geography. Oh, and math, but I ⁶ _____ (not / like) it. It's very difficult!

Tell us! When ⁷ _____ (you / do) drama?

Millie We do drama on Thursdays and Fridays. We ⁸ _____ (not / do) academic subjects on those days. Thursday and Friday are my favorite days. I ⁹ _____ (love) them!

Tell us! ¹⁰ _____ (you / sing) in a choir at school?

Millie No, I ¹¹ _____, but I ¹² _____ (sing) in a band with my friends. It's fun!

Tell us! What ¹³ _____ (you / want) to do in the future?

Millie I want to be a star! I ¹⁴ _____ (want) to sing and act in big musicals in New York and London!

- 11 Write questions and answers about Millie in exercise 10.

Where / Millie / go to school?
Where does Millie go to school?
She goes to the Julliard School in New York.
she like / her school?
Does she like her school?
Yes, she does. She loves it.

- 1 What subjects / she study?
2 she like / math?
3 When / she study drama, dance, and music?
4 she sing / in a choir at school?
5 What / she want to do in the future?

can (ability)

Affirmative and negative

| Affirmative | Negative | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Full forms | Short forms |
| I can dance. | I cannot dance. | I can't dance. |
| You can sing. | You cannot sing. | You can't sing. |
| He can do karate. | He cannot do karate. | He can't do karate. |
| She can ski. | She cannot ski. | She can't ski. |
| It can fly. | It cannot fly. | It can't fly. |
| We can play tennis. | We cannot play tennis. | We can't play tennis. |
| You can cook. | You cannot cook. | You can't cook. |
| They can speak English. | They cannot speak English. | They can't speak English. |

Subject + **can** / **can't** + base form of the verb

1 **Can** is a modal verb. All modal verbs follow the same rules:

- We only use one form for all persons.
I **can** dance. He **can** dance. We **can** dance.
- We do not add an **-s** to **can** with **he, she, or it**.
He **can** ski. NOT He **can's** ski.
- We always follow **can** with another verb in the base form.
I **can** run. She **can** swim.

2 The negative form of **can** is **cannot** (**can** + **not**). In spoken and informal written English, **cannot** is usually abbreviated to **can't**.

He **cannot** play tennis. = He **can't** play tennis.

3 We always use **can't** + another verb in the base form.

I **can't** speak Korean.
She **can't** ride a bike.

Watch out!

We never use **don't** / **doesn't** in negative sentences with **can**.

We **can't** swim. NOT We **don't can** swim.

Degrees of ability

| Degrees of ability | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| I can swim very well . | +++ |
| I can swim well . | ++ |
| I can swim quite well . | + |
| I can't swim very well . | - |
| I can't swim at all . | -- |

1 We use the following expressions when we want to say how well someone can do something.

... **very well**
... **well**
... **quite well**
... (can't) ... **very well**
... (can't) ... **at all**

2 We always put the expressions after the verb or verb phrase.

He can play the piano **quite well**.
He can't swim **very well**.
NOT He **can't** play very well the piano.

How often ...? + Expressions of frequency

| Question word | Expression of frequency |
|----------------|---|
| How often ...? | every morning / day / month |
| | once a day / week / month |
| | twice a day / week / month |
| | three times a day / week / month |

1 We use **How often ...?** to ask how frequently something happens.

How often do you play soccer?
How often do you send e-mails?

2 We often use expressions of frequency to reply to questions with **How often ...?** We usually put expressions of frequency at the end of the sentence.

I play soccer **every afternoon**.
I send e-mails about **twice a week**.

can (ability)

yes / no questions and short answers

| yes / no questions | Short answers | |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Affirmative | Negative |
| Can I dance? | Yes, you can . | No, you can't . |
| Can you swim? | Yes, I can . | No, I can't . |
| Can he cook? | Yes, he can . | No, he can't . |
| Can she ride a bike? | Yes, she can . | No, she can't . |
| Can it fly? | Yes, it can . | No, it can't . |
| Can we act? | Yes, you can . | No, you can't . |
| Can you do karate? | Yes, we can . | No, we can't . |
| Can they sing? | Yes, they can . | No, they can't . |

Can + subject + base form of the verb?

Yes, + subject pronoun + **can**.

No, + subject pronoun + **can't**.

1 We make questions with **can** + subject + base form of the verb.

Can you use a computer?
Can she send a text message?

2 We make affirmative short answers with **Yes**, + subject pronoun + **can**.

Can you sing? **Yes, I can**.
Can Paul sing? **Yes, he can**.

3 We make negative short answers with **No**, + subject pronoun + **can't**.

Can you ski? **No, I can't**.
Can Carla ski? **No, she can't**.

4 We never use **do, don't, does, or doesn't** in questions and short answers with **can**.

Word list

Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study notes (or translation) for each word.

| | | |
|--------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sports | track and field | Learn it, use it! |
| baseball | volleyball | How often do you ...? |
| basketball | Check it out! | |
| biking | I feel bad. | every morning / day / month |
| field hockey | I see. | |
| gymnastics | What's the matter? | once a day / week / month |
| karate | You're right! | |
| skiing | | twice a day / week / month |
| soccer | | |
| swimming | | three times a day / week / month |
| tennis | | |

Student Book pp.74, 72, 76

Imperatives

| Affirmative | Negative |
|-------------|---------------|
| Listen! | Don't listen! |
| Look! | Don't look! |
| Start! | Don't start! |

1 We use the imperative form to tell someone to do or not to do something.

Open your book. **Don't open** your book.

2 There is only one form of the imperative for singular and plural.

Come here, John! **Come here**, boys!

3 The imperative is the same as the base form of the verb.

| Infinitive | Base form | Imperative |
|------------|-----------|------------|
| to stop | stop | Stop! |

4 We make the negative with **don't** + base form of the verb.

Don't go!

5 We always use an adjective with the imperative of **be**.

Be quiet! **Don't be sad.**

Watch out!

We never use subject pronouns with imperatives.

Look! NOT **You look!**

Don't look! NOT **You don't look!**

Student Book p.77

Vocabulary

Sports

1 Complete the words for sports. Then use the RED letters to find Kate's favorite sport.

- a a e b all**
- g _ _ n _ _ s _ _ s
 - w _ _ m _ _ g
 - s _ _ l _ _ g
 - s _ _ c _ _
 - _ _ n n _ _
 - _ _ k _ _ g
 - k _ _ _ t _ _
 - v _ _ _ l _ _ y _ _ l _ _
 - f _ _ _ h _ _ c _ _ y

2 Choose the correct words.

- Paul plays karate / field hockey on Saturdays.
- Sally and her mom go swimming / volleyball on Friday afternoon.
 - We often go tennis / skiing in winter.
 - I never play baseball / gymnastics.
 - We do track and field / volleyball at school.
 - Janet often goes biking / field hockey.
 - My brother and my dad do skiing / karate.
 - I play swimming / basketball with my friends.

Grammar

can (ability)

Affirmative and negative

3 Write sentences with **can** (✓) and **can't** (X).

- James / play soccer (✓) / ski (X)
James can play soccer, but he can't ski.
- Emily / play volleyball (✓) / do gymnastics (X).
 - My dad / speak Spanish (✓) / speak Japanese (X).
 - I / swim (✓) / play volleyball (X).
 - We / play tennis (✓) / do karate (X).
 - Susan / ride a bike (✓) / sing (X).
 - Josh and Dan / play soccer (✓) / play basketball (X).

4 Look at the chart. Complete the sentences with **can** and **can't**.



| Ryan | Matt |
|---------------|------------|
| soccer X | soccer ✓ |
| swim X | baseball ✓ |
| guitar ✓ | baseball X |
| piano ✓ | baseball X |
| sing ✓ | baseball X |
| read music ✓ | baseball X |
| write songs ✓ | baseball X |
| | baseball X |

Matt and Ryan are twins, but they are very different. Matt is a sports champion. He **can** play soccer and baseball. He ¹ swim and play basketball and he ² do karate. Ryan ³ play soccer or swim. He hates sports, but he's an excellent musician. He ⁴ play the guitar and the piano. He ⁵ sing, he ⁶ read music, and he ⁷ write songs. Matt doesn't have any musical talent. He ⁸ sing or dance.

Degrees of ability

5 Look at the chart. Then write sentences.

| | ski | sing | play the guitar | ride a bike |
|------|------|------|-----------------|-------------|
| Rosy | 😊😊😊😊 | 😊😊😊😊 | 😊😊😊😊 | 😊😊😊😊 |
| Leo | 😊😊😊😊 | 😊😊😊😊 | 😊😊😊😊 | 😊😊😊😊 |

😊😊😊😊 = very well
 😊😊😊😊 = well
 😊😊😊😊 = quite well
 😊😊😊😊 = can't ... very well
 😊😊😊😊 = can't ... at all

- Rosy / sing
Rosy can sing well.
- Leo / play the guitar
 - Rosy / play the guitar
 - Rosy and Leo / ride a bike
 - Leo / sing
 - Rosy and Leo / ski

can (ability)

yes / no questions and short answers

6 Write questions to ask Oliver about his family. Then write Oliver's answers.

| | Mom | Dad | Oliver | Paula |
|---------------|-----|-----|--------|-------|
| ski | ✓ | ✓ | X | X |
| sing | X | ✓ | X | X |
| speak Spanish | ✓ | X | ✓ | ✓ |
| play tennis | X | X | ✓ | ✓ |
| swim | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

- you / ski?
Oliver, can you ski? No, I can't.
- your dad / sing?
 - you and Paula / speak Spanish?
 - your parents / play tennis?
 - Paula / sing?
 - your dad / speak Spanish?
 - you / swim?

8 Complete the sentences with the positive or negative imperative forms of the verbs in the box.

be drink play stand take wash



Stand here!



1 the water!



2 quietly!



3 soccer in the park!



4 your hands here.



5 pictures in the museum!

Round-up

9 Read the advertisement. Then complete the sentences with the words in the box.

call can can't come don't
 learn play very well visit

Join a School Club

Can you sing? Can you ¹ the guitar well?
 Yes? ² stay at home! ³ to music club on Thursday evenings and sing or play in the band.
 You ⁴ swim at all? Do you want lessons?
⁵ to swim at Dolphin Club on Monday evenings.
 Can you play basketball ⁶? Then join the basketball club and play on the team.
⁷ 1904 576 391 or ⁸ our website for information: clubs@school.com

Talking about frequency

1 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box. Then look at the dialogue on page 76 of the Student Book and check your answers.

do every How How often night
often once times

- A How often do you use the Internet?
B Oh, I use the Internet ¹ _____ day.
A How ² _____ do you watch TV?
B I watch TV every ³ _____ for one or two hours.
A ⁴ _____ do you go to the movies?
B I go to the movies ⁵ _____ or twice a month.
A How often ⁶ _____ you play sports?
B I play sports three or four ⁷ _____ a week.

2 Write the expressions of frequency in the box in the correct order from very often to not very often.

every day once a month
once a week twice a day
twice a month three times a week

twice a day
1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
once a month

3 Reorder the sentences and write the dialogues.

- A play / often / how / soccer / you / do?
How often do you play soccer?
B three / I / a / week / times / play
I play three times a week.
1 _____
A you / do / how / movies / to / go / the / often?
B I / to / go / movies / month / the / a / once
2 _____
A do / how / you / often / your / clean / bedroom?
B once / my / I / bedroom / clean / week / a

- 3
A you / often / a / take / how / do / shower?
B morning / take / I / shower / every / a

4 How often does Clara play sports? Look at the chart and write dialogues.

| Monday | | ✓ | | ✓ |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Wednesday | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Thursday | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Friday | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Saturday | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Sunday | | ✓ | | |

do karate?
How often does she do karate?
She does karate twice a week.

- 1 go swimming?
2 play volleyball?
3 do gymnastics?

5 Imagine you are with a new student and you are discussing how often you do things. Write dialogues for the activities in the box.

clean your bedroom go to parties
have math classes play sports watch DVDs

You How often do you play sports?
Student I play sports twice a week.
You _____
Student _____
You _____
Student _____
You _____
Student _____

Canadian Teens and Sports

Canadian teenagers love sports. Over 50 percent of them play sports every week. Middle school students usually have three P.E. classes a week. Ice hockey, track and field, basketball, and volleyball are popular P.E. sports, but some schools have unusual sports like skateboarding or rugby.

Soccer, ice hockey, and basketball are the top team sports for teens in Canada, but individual sports like swimming, gymnastics, and karate are very popular, too.



My name's Kerry and my passion is soccer! I play other sports, too. I can play basketball and I can swim very well, but soccer is my life. I play for the Red Angels, my local girls' club. I play on the under-14s team.

Soccer isn't only a sport for boys! Canadian girls love it, and 29 million women play soccer around the world!

Top Ten Sports for Young Canadians

- Soccer
- Swimming
- Ice hockey
- Basketball
- Baseball
- Volleyball
- Gymnastics
- Karate
- Skiing
- Track and field

My name's Jason and I'm on a water polo team. At school, we don't play water polo; we play tennis and we do track and field. I can play tennis quite well, but I can't run or jump at all! I can swim very well and on Tuesdays I play water polo at the swimming pool near my house. Our team name is The Dolphins. In the future, I want to be on the Canadian water polo team at the Olympics.



Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.
top jump
like (prep)

Reading

1 Read the magazine article. Then write correct sentences.

Over 50 percent of young people in Canada play sports every day.

Over 50 percent of young people in Canada play sports every week.

- Middle school students usually have four classes of P.E. a week.
- Volleyball and baseball are the Canadian top teen sports.
- Kerry's favorite sport is basketball.
- Jason plays water polo at school.
- Jason can run and jump quite well.
- The Dolphins is the name of Jason's ice hockey team.

Writing

- 2 Answer the questions. Then use your answers to write a text about sports in your country.
- Where do young people play sports? (at school, in sports clubs, ...)
 - What team sports are popular?
 - What individual sports do people like?
 - How often do you have P.E. at school?
 - What sports do you play in P.E.?
 - What sports can you play well?

(Brazilian) teenagers love sports ...

Present progressive

Affirmative

| Full forms | Short forms |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| I am wearing shorts. | I'm wearing shorts. |
| You are talking. | You're talking. |
| He is singing. | He's singing. |
| She is playing. | She's playing. |
| It is working. | It's working. |
| We are cooking. | We're cooking. |
| You are eating. | You're eating. |
| They are acting. | They're acting. |

Subject + $\begin{cases} \text{am ('m)} \\ \text{is ('s)} \\ \text{are ('re)} \end{cases}$ + base form of the verb + **-ing**

- We make the present progressive with **be** + base form of verb + **-ing**.
- We usually use the short forms of the verb **be** in spoken English and when we write e-mails or letters to friends. We use full forms in formal written English.
- We use the present progressive ...
 - to describe something that is happening now.
He's watching TV at the moment.
 - to describe photographs or drawings.
In this photo, I'm playing tennis with my cousin Hannah.
- We often use the following expressions with the present progressive: **now**, **at the moment**, **today**, **right now**.

Watch out!

We do not use some verbs in the present progressive. These verbs include: **be**, **have**, **like**, **love**, **prefer**, **want**.
I love this movie. NOT I'm loving this movie.

Spelling variations

- For most verbs we add **-ing** to the base form.
play + **-ing** = playing
walk + **-ing** = walking
- However, there are some spelling variations:
 - verbs ending in a consonant plus **-e**. Drop the **-e** and add **-ing**.
have → **having**
 - short verbs ending in a vowel plus a consonant. Double the final consonant and add **-ing**.
sit → **sitting**

Negative

| Full forms | Short forms |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| I am not playing. | I'm not playing. |
| You are not looking. | You aren't looking. |
| He is not talking. | He isn't talking. |
| She is not studying. | She isn't studying. |
| It is not working. | It isn't working. |
| We are not acting. | We aren't acting. |
| You are not listening. | You aren't listening. |
| They are not writing. | They aren't writing. |

Subject + $\begin{cases} \text{am ('m)} \\ \text{is ('s)} \\ \text{are ('re)} \end{cases}$ + **not** + base form of the verb + **-ing**

- We make the present progressive with **be** + **not** + base form of verb + **-ing**.
- We usually use the short forms of the verb **be** in spoken English and when we write e-mails or letters to friends. We use full forms in formal written English.

Present progressive

yes / no questions and short answers

| yes / no questions | Short answers | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | Affirmative | Negative |
| Am I playing? | Yes, you are. | No, you aren't. |
| Are you working? | Yes, I am. | No, I'm not. |
| Is he listening? | Yes, he is. | No, he isn't. |
| Is she talking? | Yes, she is. | No, she isn't. |
| Is it raining? | Yes, it is. | No, it isn't. |
| Are we studying? | Yes, you are. | No, you aren't. |
| Are you watching? | Yes, we are. | No, we aren't. |
| Are they singing? | Yes, they are. | No, they aren't. |

Am / Is / Are + subject + base form of the verb + **-ing**

Yes, + subject pronoun + **am / is / are**.
No, + subject pronoun + **'m not / isn't / aren't**.

- We make present progressive **yes / no** questions with **be** + subject + base form of the verb + **-ing**.
Is she listening to music?
- We make short answers with **Yes / No** + subject pronoun + **am / is / are** or **'m not / isn't / aren't**.

aren't.

- In short answers we only use the verb **be**. We do not repeat the verb in the **-ing** form.
Is she listening to music?

Yes, she is. NOT Yes, she is listening.
No, she isn't. NOT No, she isn't listening.

- We only contract negative short answers. We do not contract affirmative short answers.

Are they going to school?
Yes, they are. / No, they aren't. NOT Yes, they're.

Question words + Present progressive

| Question word | Present progressive |
|---------------|---------------------|
| Where | are you going? |
| What | are they singing? |
| What | are you doing? |

Question word + $\begin{cases} \text{am} \\ \text{is} \\ \text{are} \end{cases}$ + subject + base form of the verb + **-ing**

(Student Book p.85)

Word list

Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study notes (or translation) for each word.

Clothes and prices

boots _____
dress _____
hat _____
hoodie _____
jacket _____
pants _____
shirt _____
shoes _____
shorts _____
skirt _____
sneakers _____
sweater _____
top _____
T-shirt _____

Check it out!

Are you kidding? _____
Awesome work! _____
You win. _____
Learn it, use it!
How much is this T-shirt? _____
It's \$18. _____
How much are these shoes? _____
They're \$45. _____
Can I try it on? _____
Can I try them on? _____
Yes, of course. The changing rooms are over there. _____

What size are you? _____
I'm a small / medium / large. _____
Is it OK? _____
Yes, it's perfect. I'll take it. _____
Are they OK? _____
No, they're too small. I'll leave them. _____
Do you have it in small / medium / large? _____
Yes, I do. / No, I don't. _____

(Student Book pp.82, 80, 84)

Vocabulary

Clothes and prices

- 1 Find thirteen more clothes words in the word search.



- 2 Complete the descriptions.

I'm wearing a white t o p,
a blue s, a purple
h, and black
b.



I'm wearing black p,
blue s, a white s, a red
s, and my
favorite green h.

- 3 Complete the chart.

| | |
|---------|---------------------------|
| 25c | twenty-five cents |
| \$1.60 | 1 _____ |
| \$10 | 2 _____ |
| \$26.30 | 3 _____ |
| 4 _____ | forty-five cents |
| 5 _____ | one dollar thirty |
| 6 _____ | three dollars ninety-nine |
| 7 _____ | one hundred dollars |
| 8 _____ | twenty-nine dollars fifty |

Grammar

Present progressive

Affirmative

- 4 Complete the sentences with the present progressive forms of the verbs in the box. Use short forms.

buy do eat go listen
play sleep watch wear

- She 's wearing a new T-shirt.
1 They _____ to school.
2 We _____ a DVD.
3 Harry _____ to his MP3 player.
4 Katy _____ tennis.
5 I _____ my homework.
6 Shhl Grandpa _____
7 Hey! You _____ my pizza!
8 We _____ new clothes.

Spelling variations

- 5 Write the -ing form of the verbs.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| sing <u>singing</u> | 7 chat _____ |
| 1 study _____ | 8 have _____ |
| 2 win _____ | 9 run _____ |
| 3 clean _____ | 10 stop _____ |
| 4 use _____ | 11 play _____ |
| 5 sit _____ | 12 dance _____ |
| 6 make _____ | |

- 6 Write sentences. Use the present progressive.

The boys / run / in the park.
The boys are running in the park.

- 1 I / chat / with my cousin. _____
2 Grandma / sit / in the garden. _____
3 Our team / win / the game. _____
4 Jack / clean / his bedroom. _____
5 We / make / cakes for the party. _____
6 I / study / math. _____
7 Sue / use / the computer. _____

Negative

- 7 Complete the sentences with negative present progressive forms of the verbs. Use short forms.

- Dad isn't watching (watch) TV.
1 Zak _____ (use) the computer.
2 You _____ (listen) to me!
3 Oh no! The bus _____ (stop)!
4 Jenna _____ (wear) her new jacket.
5 The children _____ (sleep).
6 Dan and Jake _____ (play) very well.
7 We _____ (make) pizza for lunch.
8 Olivia _____ (do) her homework.

yes / no questions and short answers

- 8 Write the questions in the correct order. Then write short answers.

- the / they / are / to / going / store ? (X)
Are they going to the store?
No, they aren't.
1 Dad / making / is / lunch ? (✓)

2 using / you / are / the / computer ? (X)

3 Sophie / doing / gymnastics / is ? (✓)

4 they / game / are / the / winning ? (✓)

5 movie / the / is / starting ? (X)

6 people / speaking / those / are / Russian ? (X)

Question words + Present progressive

- 9 Complete the questions. Use short forms.

- What 's he eating?
He's eating a hot dog.
1 Where _____?
They're going to the swimming pool.
2 What _____?
She's wearing a yellow top and a brown skirt.
3 Why _____?
She's running because she's late for school.
4 Where _____?
He's sitting behind Matt.
5 What _____?
They're watching the new Transformers movie.

Round-up

- 10 Complete the e-mail with the present progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.

Message Options +

Hi, Ana,
I'm not very happy. It's the weekend, but I amn having
(not / have) fun with my friends! I '
(do) my homework! We have a test on Monday and I
' (study). I '
(learn) irregular verbs. Horrible! I '
(wait) for my friend Haley. My parents aren't at home.
Dad ' (play) golf and Mom
' (visit) my Aunt Lizzie. Petra, our
dog, is here with me. She ' (sleep)
under the bed! Oh no! She ' (eat) my shoes!
What ' (you / do)?
' (you / have) a good time?
' (your cousin / stay) with you?
Write soon. Monica

- 11 Complete the telephone conversation.

- Dan Hi, Molly. I'm in the car with Mom.
Molly Where are you going? (Where / you / go?)
Dan ' (We / go) to the market.
Molly ' (Why / your mom / sing?)
Dan ' (She / not / sing)
It's the radio! Are you at home?
Molly Yes, I am. ' (I / finish) my project. Mia's here too. ' (She / chat online)
Dan ' (Who / she / chat with?)
Molly Her new boyfriend! ... Ow! Sorry, Mia!

Shopping for clothes

1 Complete the dialogue with the sentences in the box. Then look at the dialogue on page 84 of the Student Book and check your answers.

Can I try them on? Here you are.
How much is this top? I'll take it.
No, they're too small. What size are you?
Yes, please.

1
Julia Excuse me. How much is this top?
Salesperson It's \$13.99.
Julia Can I try it on?
Salesperson Yes, of course. 1
Julia I'm a medium.
Salesperson 2 The changing rooms are over there.

Later ...
Salesperson Is it OK?
Julia Yes, it is. 3

2
Salesperson Can I help you?
Adam 4 Do you have these pants in medium?
Salesperson Yes, I do. Here they are.
Adam 5
Salesperson Yes, of course.

Later ...
Salesperson Are they OK?
Adam 6 Do you have them in large?
Salesperson No, I don't. I'm sorry.
Adam OK, I'll leave them.

2 Match questions (1–7) and responses (a–g).

- 1 How much is this T-shirt? a
2 How much are these shoes? —
3 Can I try it on? —
4 What size are you? —
5 Is it OK? —
6 Are they OK? —
7 Do you have it in large? —
a Yes, of course. The changing rooms are over there.
b Yes, it's perfect. I'll take it.
c No, they're too small. I'll leave them.
d They're \$49.
e I'm a medium.
f Yes, I do.
g It's \$15.

3 Number the sentences in the correct order. Then write the dialogue.

No, they're too small. Do you have a size six? —
Can I try them on? —
Excuse me. How much are these shoes? 1
Yes, of course. What size are you? —
Here you are. Are they OK? —
They're \$39.99. —
I'm size five. —
OK, I'll leave them. —
No, I don't. I'm sorry. —

Ellie Excuse me. How much are these shoes?
Salesperson —
Ellie —
Salesperson —
Ellie —
Salesperson —
Ellie —
Salesperson —
Ellie —

4 Imagine you want to buy the three items in the pictures. Write three dialogues.



Dialogue 1
Salesperson Can I help you?
You Yes, please. Do you have ...
Salesperson —
You —
Salesperson —
Dialogue 2
You Excuse me. How much ...?
—
—
—
Salesperson —

Dialogue 3
—
—
—
—
Salesperson —

School Clothes

What do you wear to school? Is there a uniform or a dress code at your school?



In China, all schools have uniforms. In my school, the boys wear sweaters and long pants in winter. The girls' uniform is the same, but we can wear skirts. In this picture, we're wearing our summer uniform. It's a white shirt and brown skirt. The school isn't very strict about our uniform. We can wear colored sneakers. I like my uniform. It's cool and comfortable.
(Lily, 13)

My school is very strict about our school uniform. We can't wear shorts, sneakers, jewelry or make-up! In this picture, I'm wearing my school uniform. I have a blazer, a shirt and a tie, and a skirt. There's a school logo on the blazer. I hate my school uniform. It's boring and uncomfortable!
(Heather, 12)



We don't have a school uniform, but there are things we can and can't wear. In this picture, I'm wearing my typical school clothes—a shirt, pants, and shoes. The school is strict about the dress code. We can't wear shorts, sports jackets, or sunglasses, and girls can't wear high-heeled shoes or short skirts. I think our dress code is fair.
(Oscar, 14)

Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.
strict blazer
make-up tie
high-heeled shoes

Reading

1 Read the article. Then answer the questions.

What do boys at Lily's school wear in winter?
They wear sweaters and long pants.

- 1 What does Lily think about her uniform?
—
2 What can't Heather wear?
—
3 What is Heather wearing?
—
4 Why does Heather hate her uniform?
—
5 What is Oscar wearing in the photo?
—
6 What can't girls wear?
—

Writing

2 Write an article about school clothes in your country. Describe the clothes you and your classmates usually wear.

In my country, schools ...
In my school, ...
I usually wear ...
Students can / can't ...
My classmates wear ...
I like / don't like ...